

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAY DAY.
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$10.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Orders for the CHINA MAIL
and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
may be made to our Agents at
the following ports:
Canton, Peking, Tientsin,
Shanghai, Hankow, Yenchow,
Yokohama, Kobe, and other
ports in Japan, China, and
India.

No. 16,599.

號四十七百六十五千壹第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

號四十六百五十五千壹第

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
Tel. 516.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
BAND AND ORCHESTRA. PRACTICE 6 P.M.
Tuesday, July 25th. - Band.
Thursday, " 27th. - Orchestra.
Monday, " 31st. - Band.
MOTOR PATROLS.
There will be a voluntary night ride
on Wednesday the 30th inst. Fall in at
8.30 p.m. sharp. The Patrols
ordered for that date will attend. Other
members intending to be present will
notify the O.C. Mounted Patrols before
noon on that date.
MOTOR PATROLS.
P.C. 736 Randall, Motor Patrols, resigns
as from July 31st, on leaving the Colony.
TRANSFER.
P.C. 30 O. Chan is transferred to the
Band.
F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for
permission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hours of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN.
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIKI.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.
BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people
who are well-known in society and of
several hundred foreigners associated with
Japan appear in the book. Quite new
materials and accurate sketches, both being
utterly free from prejudices.
Many portraits are inserted. The book
contains over 1,400 pages.
The price is 8 (12/-) or 33 per copy.
Orders for the book should be accompanied
by payment.
Subscribers for the second annual edition
of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed
a reduction of one yen.
The registered postage is 16 sen, to Korea
and China 40 sen and to Europe & America
70 sen or 35 cents.
It is a Good Advertising Medium.
Many influential papers of the world
noticed this work in the highest terms.
For example, The Daily Mail says:-
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this
time from Japan! The reader is apt at
first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign
that the East has now become Western
practically almost to the last detail. But
'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than
a curiosity. It is a very sound and useful
reference book. It is printed in English
and contains brief biographies, on the
accepted model of prominent men in Japan.
Mr. Kuriki is a skilful editor and has done
his work well."
Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,
No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiyicho,
Kojimachi Tokyo.

**THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.**
The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LARGEST CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$11.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other parts.
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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power, now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY

JUST ARRIVED
Per **S.S. MISHIMA MARU.**
SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S
GIN
OLD TOM AND DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 516.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1863
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Fishes, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location
A. Electric Trains, Fine entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
TELEPHONE 573.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
'VICTORIA.' J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

'CHINA MAIL'
OVERLAND EDITION.
THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.
ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.
DON'T Forget after the Show, Sa-
pce and Light Refreshment.
ALKANDRA CAFE
Open Till Midnight.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES
**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG LTD.**
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.
SHIPBUILDERS, REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, LARGE
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers,
Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.
GRATING DOCK 75' x 88' x 44'
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY-ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
80-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.
AGENTS FOR:
JOHN I. THORNTON & CO. LTD.
PETROL & KEROSENE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT-DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK" TELEPHONE No. 512.

Beware of MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.
DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 298.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. B. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day. Max. Telephone add: "Peaceful."
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE SHIPS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUND AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1915.
£22,970,367.
Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid up Capital £3,497,500
11-1/2% Dividend £537,047
III-1/2% Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £22,220
£22,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £1,141,582
Revenue Marine Department £37,229
Other Receipts £478,940
£4,039,207
It is a Constitutive Part of the Statute
Books of the Company, as amended by
Act of Parliament, that no dividend shall
be paid unless the respective Directors
of the Company's Board.
SEWELL TOMES & CO.
(Incorporated)

BUSINESS NOTICES
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
Portland Cement
In Casks of 57 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags of 25 lbs. net.

Shewan Tomes & Co.
GENERAL MANAGERS
**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG
MONDAY, 24th JULY.
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 5 P.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'.
TUESDAY, 25th JULY.
8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'
10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'.
Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE
S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 3000 S.S. 'HUI TAI' Tons 1681
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 3 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 30th JULY.
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 3 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
CANTON-MACAO LINE
S.S. 'HUI TAI'.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
CANTON-WUHOW LINE
S.S. 'SAINAN' 538 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSHING' 468 Tons.
One of the above Steamships leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and
"SARUL". These vessels have superior table accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (Upper Floor).
Opposite the Glass Bldg.

"MUMEYA."
"While-you-wait" Photography.
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH OBTAIN VINTAGE
IN AN HOUR.
PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards
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Bournville
The "COCOA de Luxe"
HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE
"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa prepared in
the world. It is fully nutritious in itself, and
is of high value and delicacy of flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever.
Medical Magazine, March 1912.
**CADBURY'S
CHOCOLATES**
In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export
"BORN" MANUFACTURED IN A GARDEN "BOURNVILLE" ENGLAND

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim DIVIDEND of THREE and HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 19th to WEDNESDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 11, 1916.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1916 to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY the 31st day of July, 1916, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/11 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 17, 1916.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING.

A SPECIALITY.

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Tel. 1322.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Preparation for the treatment of all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Neuritis, etc. It is a powerful laxative and purgative, and is the only one of its kind which is both safe and effective. It is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAMS: HAMS!! HAMS!!!

FARMER HAMS ... 85 cts. per lb.

ROYAL HAMS ... 80 " "

YORK CUT HAMS ... 80 " "

COOKED HAM

(In Slices) ... \$1. - per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

88

SILIMPON (SEBASTIE) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

As Sebastie Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebastie Bay (Sebastie Harbour), and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cattle Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

1917

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

BISHOP POZZONI ON THE FUTURE OF KOWLOON.

The distribution of prizes in connection with St. Mary's School (Italian Convent Branch), Kowloon, took place on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance of parents and friends of the pupils and the prizes were handed to the successful scholars by his Lordship Bishop Pozzoni.

The distribution was preceded by an entertainment for the children of the school.

The Manager's report for 1915-16 was as follows:—

My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords me pleasure to lay before you my report on the School-year just closed. I should premise by stating that St. Mary's is a branch of the Italian Convent School in Hongkong. Recognising the need there was for a school for little children on the Peninsula, the Sisters decided to open a branch at Kowloon in 1900. At that time the population was not nearly what it is to-day, but by showing the permanent value of the first school for European children established in this suburban district, satisfaction may be derived from the following comparative figures:—

Year.	No. on Roll.
1900	20
1915-16	115
1916-17	160

With the increase of the number of scholars, so has the strength of the staff augmented. We have it on the authority of Mr. E. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, that the staff to-day is "adequate, according to Code requirements."

An official inspection of the School was conducted by this gentleman on May 18-19, 1916. The following are excerpts from his report, with a copy of which I have been courteously supplied:—

"All the class-rooms were cool and airy, and scrupulously clean. Equipment is satisfactory; and discipline good; all the children seem happy and interested in their work." The results of the University Local Examinations not having been announced yet, the Grant recommendation could not be made in the Inspector's report. Frequent drawing as a successful taught in class 4 is a feature of the official report, it being recorded that "one girl presented some particularly clever work." This class specialised also in arithmetic which was found to be "very good"; evidently this was "very good" in this class. In the higher class 3, the results in this same subject were "disappointing." A test paper of 4 questions, Oxford Preliminary Standard, was set. Only one girl succeeded in working three questions correctly, the rest in working two questions. From my experience the conclusion derived is inevitable that, speaking generally, arithmetic is a weak subject in girls-schools. On the other hand, we have the gratifying statement from the School Inspector that in Class 2 Literature seems to be "very carefully taught."

Five papers in composition were submitted; "two were good, and three very good indeed." I beg leave to reproduce textually Mr. Ralphs' concluding general remarks. He wrote:—"Exercise books throughout are very neat, and all exercises are dated. Monthly Examination books are kept, not only the marks but the actual work of the pupils being preserved. Great care is bestowed on the work thus done, no untidy or careless work being in evidence. It is evident that the Misses devote a great amount of time and attention to the inspection of written work done in the school."

"Pronunciation—is, as last year, good on the whole, but vowel sounds are still weak. I would again recommend that when possible an English Mistress be added to the staff." This last-named recommendation, as one that is ever present in my mind, and has engaged the constant attention of the Mother Superior of the Convent. Every effort is being made to maintain the efficiency of the staff at its highest standard, and it would appear that this, ever-recurring question of English Misses is one that is exercising not this school only but others in the neighbouring Colony which have had recourse to the kind assistance and good offices of the Education Department.

"Kowloon, we have often and often been reminded, will be of very great importance before many years are past. If we accept the rate of progression of this school as our standard, it must be admitted that the prophets of the future prosperity of Kowloon will live to see their prophecy fulfilled. That the Government of this Colony are making provisions for the fulfilment of that prophecy we see on every hand on this pretty little Peninsula.

ment of Hongkong in order to help them tide over their difficulties. As far as I could gather, although most willing to help, our own educational authorities could not succeed to comply with this application made to them.

The Inspector of Schools finally recorded that sports were held by St. Mary's School, for the first time, early in May. The financial support given by parents and others show that the work done by the school is appreciated." With this remark I desire to express my thorough concurrence. The staff and myself are very grateful to all the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly evinced their interest in this school. In particular do I wish to thank Chev. Dr. A. S. Gomes for his very handsome endowment of one Prize Fund, which enables a prize of \$20 to be awarded to the first scholar in classes 2, 3 and 4. For next year the worth of the endowment will be so increased as to enable a prize to be given to the scholars in all the classes in the school for the best attendance. Dr. Gomes' prizes should be an excellent incentive to ensure regular attendance at school. The school is also indebted to the generosity of Mr. J. M. Rocha for the cost of installing electric lighting throughout the school. In various other respects have we to express our thanks to Mr. J. M. de Castro Basto and Mr. E. J. Noronha I wish to thank very cordially for all printing when the school have had occasion to appeal to Messrs. Noronha and Co. for assistance. Heartly thanks are also due to Mrs. A. S. Gomes, Jr., for contribution to the Prize Fund, and to Messrs. J. M. Noronha, J. Lawrence, and J. P. Robinson for kind assistance rendered on this occasion. The school will be re-opened on the 4th of September. I have the pleasure to announce that besides lessons in music, drawing and painting, a class of shorthand in conjunction with type-writing will be started, and every effort will be made that a course of cooking and first-aid knowledge be imparted to willing pupils.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

Bishop Pozzoni said:—Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think it is matter for mutual congratulation that this school has been able to present so satisfactory a report as that which you have just heard from Rev. Father do Maria. This is the second occasion that I have the honour and pleasure of presiding over the public distribution of prizes held since the school was established in the year 1900. In that year the number of day scholars on the roll was only 20. In the end of 1911, when the first distribution of prizes took place, I remember that St. Mary's School claimed an enrolment of more or less a hundred scholars. To-day, as the Reverend Father has just told us, the number is 163, that is just eight times as many as sixteen years ago.

Kowloon, we have often and often been reminded, will be of very great importance before many years are past. If we accept the rate of progression of this school as our standard, it must be admitted that the prophets of the future prosperity of Kowloon will live to see their prophecy fulfilled. That the Government of this Colony are making provisions for the fulfilment of that prophecy we see on every hand on this pretty little Peninsula.

We see it, on landing, in the beautiful terminal station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. We see it on the broad roads and parks intersecting this portion of the Dependencies of Hongkong. We see it in the very picturesque residences and charming villas fronting the numerous public roads on the Peninsula. These are evidences of what we may expect to see in Kowloon within the next decade or two. Therefore, I think it incumbent on us, ladies and gentlemen, that we ourselves should not lag behind but take time by the forelock even now. I allude to the necessity which must be quite evident to you all here present for an enlargement of this school building.

I think it was a Divine inspiration that led the Sisters to acquire this site some years ago and, thanks to their foresight, the school is located on a site which is as good as any that is obtainable here in Kowloon. Although large enough for its present requirements, I think none will dispute that, at the rate of growth of the Kowloon population, of the past ten years, it will not be as many years more before this school house will have been found to be too small for the number of children applying for admission. I confidently appeal for assistance for a new school building for the children of the Peninsula. By whatever means this assistance may be forthcoming, I have no doubt that my appeal will not fall upon deaf ears.

An even more urgent need is a school for boys when they are too old to remain in the Convent School. I am, no ungrateful of the help some of you Kowloon residents have already given me by a preliminary consideration of the practicability of a scheme for establishing a Boys' School in Kowloon. I have approached several times the Brothers and they have always answered me that they will do so at the first opportunity. Just a few days ago the Rev. Bro. Almar, the present Director of the St. Joseph's College, said to me that he hoped to be able to open a branch school in Kowloon within a year or so. I hope that you will be able to help and devise ways and means for it to be carried into effect.

The manager, in his report just read, made mention of the generosity of my old friend, Chev. Dr. A. S. Gomes, in endowing the Prize Fund of this school with a substantial donation. I thank him most cordially for myself and on behalf of the Mother Superior and Staff for this further testimony of his benevolence towards Catholic Institutions. Aid I must also thank those gentlemen and other friends who have from time to time helped this school along in its march of progress. It is said that peoples have the Government which they deserve. With equal truth it may be said that inhabitants of any given district have the school which they make. On this principle I hope I may be permitted to say that this school is very largely in the hands of the residents here to develop or whose progress they can retard by their influence or assistance or by their apathy towards its progress. For the past 15 years the co-operation has been most encouraging with the gratifying result we see to-day. I have no reason to doubt that during the next sixteen years and for very many years after that the same interest and the same co-operation will be forthcoming from the residents of Kowloon.

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION

and biliousness, clear the complexion, cure sick headaches and sweeten the breath use the dainty laxative

PINKETTES

They gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe.

Of grocers, 60 cents the pink, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Fenchurch Road, Shanghai.

30 Fenchurch Road, Shanghai.

30 Fenchurch Road, Shanghai.

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HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



Smokers of GARRICK MIXTURE

are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.

Acknowledged by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

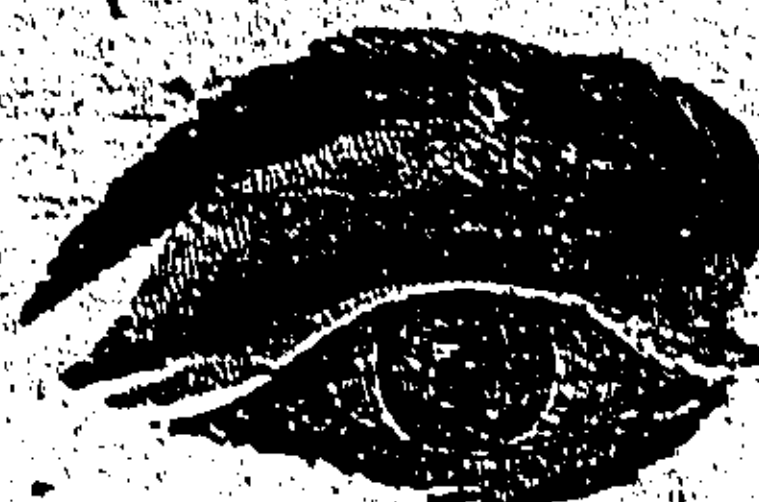
GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.

They possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Hongkong September 4, 1913.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

OUT										IN									
Kowloon	8.50	9.05	9.20	10.45	12.10	1.25	1.40	2.50	3.15	Canton	7.55	8.35	9.20	10.30	11.40	12.50	1.00	2.10	3.15
Hong Kong	8.54	9.09	9.24	10.49	12.14	1.29	1.44	2.54	3.19	Sham Shui Po	10.20	10.55	11.30	12.40	1.50	3.00	4.10	5.20	6.30
Yau Ma Tei	7.00	7.15	7.30	8.55	10.20	1.35	1.50	3.00	3.15	Sham Shui Po	8.15	8.40	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.45	1.55	3.05	4.15
Sha Tin	7.11	7.26	7.41	9.06	10.31	1.46	2.01	3.11	3.26	Yau Ma Tei	8.15	8.45	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.45	1.55	3.05	4.15
Tai Po	7.23	7.38	7.53	9.18	10.43	2.01	2.16	3.26	3.41	Tai Po	8.25	8.55	9.25	10.35	11.45	12.55	2.05	3.15	4.25
Tai Po Market	7.27	7.42	7.57	9.22	10.47	2.05	2.20			Tai Po	8.25	8.50	9.20	10.30	11.40	12.50	2.05	3.15	4.25
Yau Ma Tei	7.31	7.46	7.61	9.16	10.41	2.10	2.25	3.35	3.50	Sha Tin	8.44	9.14	9.44	10.54	12.04	1.14	2.24	3.34	4.44
Sham Shui Po	7.40	7.55	8.10	9.35	11.00	2.19	2.34	3.49	4.04	Yau Ma Tei	8.55	9.25	9.55	11.05	12.15	1.25	2.35	3.45	4.55
Sham Shui Po	7.45	7.60	7.75	9.00	10.25	2.24	2.39	3.54	4.09	Sham Shui Po	9.05	9.35	9.65	10.75	11.85	1.25	2.35	3.45	4.55
Canton	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.50	9.50	2.25	2.30	3.35	3.40	Kowloon	11.00	11.05	11.10	12.00	1.05	1.10	2.05	3.10	4.15

Sha Tin Kok Branch:

OUT										IN									
Sha Tin	8.00	8.20	8.40	10.00	11.20	1.40	2.00	3.20	3.40	Sha Tin	8.00	8.20	8.40	10.00	11.20	1.40	2.00	3.20	3.40
Sha Tin Kok	7.00	7.10	7.20	8.40	10.00	1.20	1.30	2.50	3.00	Sha Tin Kok	7.00	7.10	7.20	8.40	10.00	1.20	1.30	2.50	3.00

+ Saturdays excepted + Saturdays only

Will stop at Sham Shui Po & Tai Po on routes below given by the Board at Kowloon

OUT										IN									
Sha Tin	8.00	8.20	8.40	10.00	11.20	1.40	2.00	3.20	3.40	Sha Tin	8.00	8.20	8.40	10.00	11.20	1.40	2.00	3.20	3.40
Sha Tin Kok	7.00	7.10	7.20	8.40	10.00	1.20	1.30	2.50	3.00	Sha Tin Kok	7.00	7.10	7.20	8.40	10.00	1.20	1.30	2.50	3.00



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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,
the 25th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

As follows:—

Indian Carpets and Rugs (New), Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Large Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Ice Chests, etc., Bath Room Utensils, American Roll-top Desk etc., a quantity of Electro Plated Ware.

Also
"Caille" Portable Motors with Battery, etc., complete, Pianos in good condition Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, a few Oil Paintings, a few lots of Bentwood Chairs (New), etc., etc.

One Tennis Net and Poles, Fowling Piece by Jeffery and Sons, Saddle and Bridle, Two New Bicycles, Remington Typewriters, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 23, 1916. 845

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Concerned, to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,
the 28th July, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., on the 2nd Floor, Princes Buildings, No. 1 Des Vaux Road.

OFFICE FURNITURE,

Including:—
Remington Typewriters, Copying Press, Duplicators, Electric Table, Fan, and Fittings, Clock, &c., etc., One large Cabinet Safe by well-known manufacturer, Safes by Chubb, Phillips of Birmingham, Codes, etc., etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 25, 1916. 848

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

the 29th July, 1916, at 2.45 p.m., at "Rogate" Austin Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

etc., etc., etc., therein contained.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 22, 1916. 851

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (for account of the concerned), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Ice House Street.

One GRAND PIANO by Brinsford, in perfect order, cost £150.

And
One ORGAN by Mason & Hamlin, Eleven Stops, in good order.
Further Particulars and inspection may be made on application to the Undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 25, 1916. 852

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 28th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following very desirable residential property at the Peak:

Being **RURAL BUILDING LOT** No. 78 and known by the name of "TREVERNY".
The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,004 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 8 Des Vaux Road Central

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 11, 1916. 854

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY,

the 28th July, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., at A King's Slipway, Wanchai, The Motor Boat

"HALECON."

Length 27 feet
Beam 6 feet
Thornycroft Engine,
Recently refitted and in good running order.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 23, 1916. 849

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

the 29th July, 1916, at 11 a.m., at No. 19 Robinson Road (lower flat) (Entrance also from Conduit Road.)

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

containing therein:
Teakwood Hall-stand with Mirror, Teakwood Bookcases, Screens, Teakwood Dining Table and Chairs, large Arm-chairs, Pictures, Crockery and Glass Ware, Double Brass-mounted Beds, large Teakwood Wardrobe with Mirror, Teakwood Bureau with large Mirror, Camphorwood Chest-of-drawers, Oak-Matting and Rattan Furniture.

The above Furniture is chiefly of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Manufacture.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 23, 1916. 850

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YEAR 1914/1915.

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C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, June 28, 1916. 781

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ONE 3 1/2 ins. NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM ROCK DRILL complete with numerous spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL CROSS TUBE-BOILER with all fittings working pressure 80 lbs. per square inch mounted on trolley.

Apply—**GILMAN & Co.,**

For full particulars.
Hongkong, July 12, 1916. 830

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Telephone No. 91.

Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

CHERRY & CO.,

PRINCE STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 91.

Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Regular Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

AIR FIGHTS ON BRITISH FRONT.

A communiqué states that General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is a comparative lull in the main battle area. The enemy entered our front trenches in the Leipzig salient at one point, but were immediately driven out.

The general situation is unchanged. Our aviators, in fine weather, yesterday continued their successful attacks on points of military importance.

Hostile aircraft were inactive till the evening, when there was much fighting behind the German lines.

One of our offensive patrols encountered 11 German machines, of which three were shot down, one in flames. Another encounter between four British and six German machines lasted forty-five minutes. One Fokker was shot down and another badly damaged by our fire. The remaining four broke off from the fight.

During many other air fights a fifth German machine was forced to the ground.

Our total loss in one day was one machine.

THE ENEMY'S ATTACK ON DELVILLE WOOD.

It is now established that the enemy's assault at Delville Wood on a front of 2,000 yards on the 18th inst., was made by at least 13 battalions drawn from four different divisions. The enemy losses were correspondingly great.

THE FIGHTING DESCRIBED.

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says:—

The blow struck at the enemy on the 18th inst. was at a spot where apparently it was not expected, on a front of 3,000 yards south of Arras. Our artillery for five days previously had insistently pounded the entanglements and rain-soaked parapets along the whole front. The bombardment quickened on the morning of the 18th in the above sector, and the range was lifted in the evening to form a barrage. Then an infantry attack was launched, in which the Australian troops did their full share. The German artillery and machine-guns, which had up to this time been comparatively silent, opened a very hot fire immediately the assault started, but the Australians and British, some of whom were receiving their "baptism of fire," swept on without wavering over the soggy "No Man's Land," and bayoneted and bombed or machine-gunned the Germans during their retreat.

The prisoners were in a woe-begone state, the incessant raids having demoralised the Germans, thus confirming the impression that the value of these incursions lies in wearing down the enemy.

A PRISONER TRIBUTE TO BRITISH BRAVERY.

An incident in the final clearing up of Orville was an officer made prisoner offering a subaltern of the guard his Iron Cross for "doing what we considered impossible." The subaltern thanked the prisoner but declined his offering, saying: "Britons are not accustomed to deprive an unfortunate enemy of his reward for bravery."

GERMANS REALISING THEIR PERIL.

"BATTLE SURPASSES IMAGINATION."

AMSTERDAM, July 23.

"Everything is at stake" is the recurring phrase in an inspired letter from the front which has received prominence in the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*.

The letter says:—"The battle surpasses imagination. The Russians, rejuvenated and re-equipped, overrun the Eastern wall, thus relieving the Italians. France, now reborn, is pouring with the British a hurricane of iron in the Somme valley."

After a delicious attack on "the cold blooded shopkeepers of the Thames, who are attacking the health and life of German women and children," the writer says the army is doing its duty magnificently, but he wonders if the people at home realize the gravity of the hour, when the flower of the nation are facing the British, Russian and African hordes.

ENEMY BOMBING WITH GAS SHELLS AND TEAR-SHELLS.

LONDON, July 22.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports at 1.12 to-day:

Artillery on both sides has been more active during the past twelve hours on the British front line and support trenches. Several places have been heavily bombed with gas shells and tear-shells.

There is nothing else of importance to report.

GENERAL HAIG INTERVIEWED.

PARIS, July 22.

General Haig in an interview said: "The supreme decisions of the war are on the battle fields of the West. There it is, we must impose peace for which it is worth our blood to fight."

He said: "We shall have peace."

GERMANS HEAVILY REPULSED IN THE VOEGES.

PARIS, July 22.

A communiqué states that there has been a violent bombardment on the right of the Meuse.

An enemy attack south of Dambloup collapsed.

The Germans have been heavily repulsed in the Voeges, north-west of St. Die.

METZ-SABLONS BOMBED.

Another communiqué states:

There is continued aerial activity. Our air squadrons yesterday three times bombed the railway yards of Metz-Sablons, which is the principal distributing point for stores and troops on the Verdun front. Over a hundred bombs were dropped on the station buildings and sidings and heavy damage was observed.

A German aeroplane bombed Bel-fort but did no damage.

FRENCH FRONTS QUIET.

PARIS, July 22.

A communiqué states:—Nothing has happened since morning. A German aeroplane bombed Bel-fort, but the damage was insignificant.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, July 22.

A communiqué announces that the Italians have captured Rollo Pass and scored other successes, thus completing the possession of Vallone mountain.

ITALY'S RETALIATORY MEASURES.

ROME, July 22.

A decree has been promulgated extending to all enemy countries and their allies the retaliatory measures adopted against Austria in June, 1915.

[This results from the Austrian treatment of an ex-Austrian Deputy who was fighting on the side of Italy.]

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

FIGHTING AT THE STYR-LIPA JUNCTION.

PETROGRAD, July 21.

A communiqué states:—Above the junction of the Styra and the Lipa we dislodged the enemy from organised works and captured the fords of the Styra. The enemy fled in disorder to Berestekko, where fighting is proceeding. We took 1,600 prisoners.

On the Caucasus front we captured 430 in the Kalkitchev district, and important convoys.

ENEMY ROUTED.

PETROGRAD, July 22.

A communiqué states:—Three thousand prisoners were taken at the junction of the Styra and Lipa.

General Sakharov's troops were subjected to a concentrated bombardment while crossing the marshes in the Lipa Valley, but they crossed the river and routed the enemy, pouring a deadly fire on the fleeing columns. They took 7,000 prisoners and several guns.

DNEISTER FLOODS.

ENEMY TROOPS LIBERATED.

PETROGRAD, July 22.

Floods in the Dneister region are benefitting the enemy by liberating troops to reinforce Kovel and Vladimir Volynsk, and the Bukovina and Transylvania fronts, where there is heavy fighting. Consequently it is expected that the military operations on the Dneister will probably be impracticable in a month.

POPULATION STARVING.

An ex-Town Councillor of Vladimir Volynsk, who escaped, says the Austrians have deported to Austria or forced to labour on the defences all able-bodied males remaining. The inhabitants are starving. The cheapest black bread is one rouble per pound. There is no meat. Cats and dogs have long since been devoured. Typhoid is prevalent.

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

NOTABLE BELGIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 22.

The War Office announces that a report from General Smuts states that enemy forces who were endeavouring to interfere with the communications west of Tanga were driven off southwards over the Pangani river. Muhiza Amari has been occupied, effecting possession of the whole of the Usambara railway, which is now being repaired.

A Belgian official communiqué states:—A strong enemy force dislodged by the British occupation of Bukoba Karagwa found their retreat barred by a weaker Belgian force in the south-west corner of Victoria Nyanza. The bulk of the German Europeans were killed or captured, and the remainder fled in the direction of Lake Tanganyika.

We found two German steamers, the *Marie-Hill* and the *Ohio*, scuttled in the *Stekman* Sound. Quantities of arms, ammunition, and forty boxes of specie were found on board. The captured vessels are being refloated.

YOU CAN HAVE PINK CHEEKS.

What causes the colour to fade from pink cheeks and red lips? It is thin blood.

When the fading colour in cheeks and lips is accompanied by a loss of brightness in the eyes, depressed spirits, and an increasing heaviness in the state, the cause is to be sought in the state of the blood.

A hundred causes may contribute to the condition of thin blood that is known as anaemia.

Overwork, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient rest and sleep, improper diet—these are a few of them. The important thing is to restore the blood to normal, to build it up so that the colour will return to your cheeks and lips.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are the great tonic they begin at once to increase the red corpuscles in the blood, and the new blood carries strength and health to every part of the body. Appetite increases, digestion becomes more perfect, energy and ambition return.

EXERCISE—Plain Talks to Women—is a title of a useful Health Guide prepared for lady readers. Send a postcard to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, for a copy.

Also begin to-day to take Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Most dealers sell them, also obtainable one bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8.75 post free, from the above address.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Cromer made a statement on the same lines as the statements made in the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Lord Cromer expressed the opinion that much of what had happened was due to Lord Kitchener's reforms.

Lord Sydenham said nothing had been done to remedy the deficiencies in Indian military organisation since 1911.

Lord Islington said he had just seen a telegram stating that all the troops in Mesopotamia were now on full rations, except vegetables and milk. It was upon the original suggestion of General Sir John Nixon, that he considered himself in a position to open the road to Bagdad, that the consultations began.

General Nixon was then confident that he could occupy Bagdad without reinforcements. These would only be required to hold the position when it had been won. A Committee was constituted, composed of representatives of the Foreign Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty, to advise upon the practicability of the advance. This was subsequent to the 3rd of October. A few days later the Raj recommended the advance, provided that a complete division arrived in Mesopotamia within two months. The Government decided to send two divisions and telegraphed on the 22nd of October, sanctioning the advance. If General Nixon was satisfied that the available forces were sufficient for it, the advance was not pressed from home on either the Raj or General Nixon. The initiative originated with the Military Authorities on the spot. The decision was only taken after full consultation with all the competent authorities at Home, in India, and on the spot. They were unanimous that the advance could be made. The Government merely acquiesced in the decisions of the Military Authorities.

Lord Islington mentioned that since March three had been sent out a complete general hospital with 86 officers, 201 other ranks, in addition to 210 medical officers, 625 other ranks, 600,000 yards of mosquito curtains, and eight hospital ships (of the 16 ordered). To help the outflow from Mesopotamia, they had sent to India a general hospital, a station hospital, 78 officers, 814 other ranks, a motor ambulance of four officers and a hundred other ranks, 129 Army Medical officers, 222 other ranks, and 189 lady nurses.

Lord Middleton: What proportion went up the river?—Lord Islington: I have no information. Further measures are being taken to obviate the difficulties of transport. Of the twelve paddle steamers asked for, two had arrived, two were en route, and two were being constructed. Of the thirty-two arranged for in India, sixteen had arrived. The noble lord gave further figures regarding other steamers, tugs, barges, launches, and stated that a supply officer for Mesopotamia had been appointed. He hoped that the improvements would remove doubts that the troops were being properly cared for.

Lord Curzon said that the Vincent Commission report was en route to England, but a telegram had been received from Sir Smuts stating that they were satisfied. The Viceroy of India asked the Commission if there was anything in the report requiring immediate attention, and they replied: "No." He believed that everything possible was being done.

Lord Middleton questioned the sufficiency of the rations.

Lord Islington said he believed the rations were the same in quantity as in France.

In reply to Lord Beresford, Lord Islington reiterated that neither the Government nor the Raj had in formation of any mismanagement of General Nixon's staff regarding the force going forward.

INTIMATIONS

ALEXANDER'S LEMON SQUASH

Prepared from FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS with full flavour of the Peel.

ONE or TWO Tablespoonfuls with cold plain Aerated or Mineral Water forms a DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING BEVERAGE.

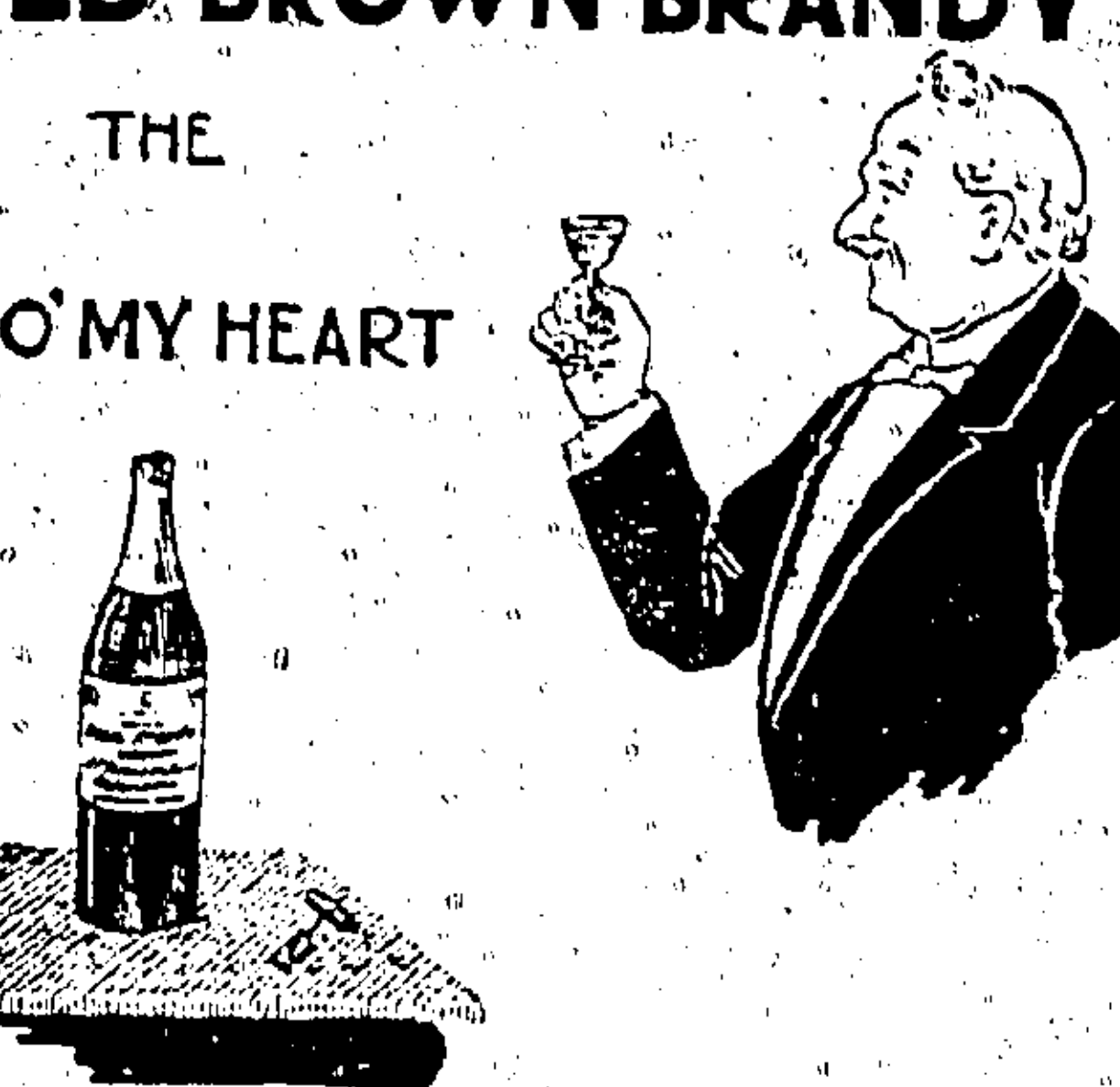
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SOLE AGENTS, Queen's Buildings.



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OLD BROWN BRANDY
THE
PEG O' MY HEART



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WM. POWELL, LTD.

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COTTON VOILES.

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PLAIN MUSLINS.

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JUST ARRIVED.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY

9.15 p.m.—The Palisade, Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood, Wale, Carpets, Rugs, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
9.15 p.m.—The Palisade, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, July 27.—
9.15 p.m.—Cinematograph Performance at Peak Club.

FRIDAY, July 28.—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Office Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3 p.m.—Auction of "Trevelyan" (R.B. L. 79) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
5.30 p.m.—Auction of motor boat "Halegion" at Ah King's Slipway.

SATURDAY, July 29.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 19 Robinson Road.
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Rogate" Austin Road, Kowloon.

SUNDAY, July 30.—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".

FRIDAY, August 4.—
Second Anniversary of the War.
9 p.m.—Lantern Parade by Police Reserves.

MONDAY, August 7.—
Bank Holiday.

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Mocks of 10 sheets.

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Four for One Dollar.

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HONGKONG, Monday, July 24, 1916.

WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG.

A STATE of civil war has existed in China now for upwards of nine months. From time to time we have heard of "great defeats" and "great victories" in south and southern-west China, but really there has been but little fighting of importance, and if we may judge from the estimates in the Chinese papers of the casualties suffered—and make due allowance for the Chinese tendency to greatly exaggerate in such estimates—we conclude that the biggest of "battles" in China are but the merest skirmishes when judged by the standards employed in the war in Europe. But with the Chinese, the object of war is not to kill. "To fight and conquer one hundred times," says the military classic of China, "is not the perfection of attainment; for the supreme art is to subdue the enemy without fighting." "Assault by stratagem" has always been the guiding principle in Chinese warfare. "The skilful warrior outwits the enemy by superior stratagem; the next in merit prevents the enemy from uniting his forces; next to him is he who engages the enemy's army; while to besiege his citadel is the worst expedient." To-day Suix and Wu may have given way to the scientific works of European writers, but their influence is undoubtedly great. At the present time one would suppose "assault by stratagem" to be about the only form of warfare that can be adopted in China, for China herself cannot provide sufficient munitions to equip the armies which now exist at all adequately for the purposes of war. A noteworthy feature of the reports regarding the contending armies now in Kwangtung is that the forces opposed to the Governor-General seem "better trained and equipped than the force which has been maintained as part of the National Army of China. The nucleus of the rebel armies, of course, was formed of the provincial troops of Yunnan and Kwangsi, and when they went over to the rebel side, the whole of the military supplies of those provinces went with them. But recruiting for the rebel armies has been going on continually, and, as no arms and ammunition can enter the country from outside sources, circumstances go to show that there must have been an exceedingly large accumulation of military stores in those provinces if it is possible to properly equip the constantly-growing rebel armies. The capture of the important city of Fatsan, and the defeat of the Governor-General's troops is evidence of their superior efficiency, and of the incapacity of the Government troops in Canton to control the situation. General Lung's

Kwong is supposed to hand over the administration of the province tomorrow, to Lu Xing Tso, and should Lung fulfill this expectation it is possible that the military situation in the province will steadily improve. The situation, however, is not at all clear. General Lung is drawing all his troops into Canton, and the question is: What does he intend doing with them? Does he mean to contest the possession of the capital of the province, or is this a step preparatory to disarming the force and sending the Yunnanese, who form the bulk of them, back to Yunnan? When the answer to that question is revealed we may be able to discern some prospect of a restoration of peace and order.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese boy injured his spine through diving into shallow water at West Point yesterday.

His Lordship Bishop Pozani has received a telegram from the Rev. Father Gabardi announcing his safe arrival in Marseilles.

The reported negotiations for the sale of the Austrian Lloyd ships laid up at Shanghai to the China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. are denied by the Austrian Lloyd agent, though the China Press, which publishes the denial, discounts it, saying that its information came from a source which guarantees its authenticity.

A small boy, who had been admonished at a restaurant at West Point for hiding his plate under the table to avoid paying his bill, returned to the shop late with a gang of other boys and challenged the folk of the shop to fight. When the fold went outside he was met by a fusillade of stones, and other missiles. The Police arrived and at the Magistrate's this morning, the small boy was ordered to receive ten strokes and to be confined in goal for 24 hours.

Malaya, of course, is keenly interested still in the warship it contributed to the Imperial Navy. The ship participated in the recent fight and a sum of £100 has been cabled as a first instalment to Mr. W. F. Nutt and Sir Ernest Birch to be expended by them on comforts for the crew of the ship. The Committee organising this fund hope that five dollar subscription lists will be put in district clubs where this has not already been done.

DEATH ENQUIRY WITHOUT JURY.

CHINESE HANGS HIMSELF IN YAUMATI CELLS.

Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's this afternoon conducted an enquiry into the cause of death of a Chinese who was held as a prisoner in the cells at the Yaumati Police Station on the 15th inst. Deceased was found at midnight by a lunking hanging in his cell by a piece of rope which had been connected with the electric lamp guard. The body was cut down and medical assistance sent for. Deceased had been arrested for enquiries regarding a larceny by a trick.

There was no jury at the enquiry. Dr. J. T. Smalley testified to the cause of death. He saw the body of a Chinaman at the Yaumati public mortuary on the 16th inst. There were marks on the neck of the deceased and the cause of death was asphyxia, the result of hanging. The string produced was sufficient to cause asphyxiation. Witness concluded from a post mortem examination that death was speedy.

A Chinese constable gave evidence of arresting deceased. Detective Sergt. Willis said deceased had been arrested on suspicion. He questioned deceased and he admitted he had taken the jewellery and had the money and that the jewellery was now in Canton. He examined deceased with a view to preferring a charge against him.

It was stated by Inspector Gernard that deceased hung himself with the hem of his singlet.

Sergt. Willis said when he was called he found the body still warm, but he could not say how long the man had been dead.

Mr. Wood said that on the evidence it was clear deceased committed suicide.

CRAMP COLIC.

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal distress, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today; there will be no time to tend for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FIGHTING AT FATSAN.

CITY CAPTURED BY SHUM'S TROOPS.

REFUGEES FLOCKING TO HONGKONG.

The city of Fatsan surrendered on Friday afternoon to an army of Kwangsi and Yunnan men under the leadership of Tam Hoo Ming, one of General Shum Chun Huen's Divisional Commanders.

General Lung Chai Kwong, the Governor-General of the province, had stationed about 6,000 troops in the city under the command of Tun Ye Yuen, but many of these soldiers, it is stated, refused to fight. The result was that after a short engagement 2,000 of Lung's men surrendered, another 2,000 fled in disorder in all directions, but the remainder continued to fight up to 7 p.m. Finding his force inadequate to continue the fight, the Commander gave the order to retreat to Ng Ngan Kew (Five Eyes Bridge).

White flags were then displayed in the city to indicate its surrender.

Soon afterwards a meeting took place at which Chan Kwing Ming was chosen as Governor of Fatsan. The place is now reported to be as quiet as usual.

Notwithstanding this report, the crowded steamers from Canton on Saturday and Sunday was evidence enough of the state of alarm which exists among the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Canton. All the river boats reaching the Colony are crowded with refugees.

LUNG'S TROOPS RETREATING TO CANTON.

Lung's troops retired to Canton on the 21st inst. from Sun Kai and Tai King Bridge by special trains, and were quartered in the Sai Chün Hall, and the Kwong Ha College. The troops which had been stationed at Kong Chun and Ko Tung were also withdrawn to Canton by special trains on Saturday.

Governor-General Lung Chai Kwong, it is stated, now regards the Wong Sha station area as the main battle zone.

The district from Shek Wei Tong (nearly opposite Shamoen) to Ng Ngan Kew is held by Lung's troops and the district between Ng Ngan Kew and Fatsan is now in the hands of the Kwangsi troops.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY INTERRUPTED.

Yesterday the through railway service to Canton was interrupted and there was no telegraph communication. It appears that there was some fighting at Sheklung and the wires were cut. We learn that passengers and luggage are being booked at Kowloon only as far as Sam Chun until further notice.

A SUN-NING TRAIN HELD UP.

A band of 60 or 70 robbers held up the first train out of Kowloon from Sun Ning city on Friday. As the train drew up at Fung Shui Kong station the gang rushed forward, and while some fired at the men on the engine, killing a fireman and wounding the engineer, the main body of them raided the train, and took possession of all the luggage, pitching it out to others on the platform. They also removed 8 first-class passengers, 18 second-class passengers and 30 third-class passengers, who were taken off with the luggage in two boats which were in readiness for the event. The passengers are being held to ransom. It is not known where the boats have gone.

Many of the passengers, it is said, were people who had returned from foreign countries, and their loss is said to be heavy.

Two policemen were killed by the robbers in the case.

CHINA'S BORROW.

THE HUAI RIVER IN FLOOD.

PEKING, June 23. The Huai river is in flood. There has been a rise of over ten feet. Eight districts are inundated. President Li Yuan Hing has contributed \$100,000 towards the relief of the distress occasioned by the flood.

THE LAW COURTS.

CHINESE LAW SUIT.

DECLARATION FOR PROFITS ON INVESTMENTS.

A case in which the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, and Counsel are likely to be engaged for a considerable time, opened at the Supreme Court this morning.

Plaintiffs, Un Tak Kwong and Un Kwok Lui, represented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., and Mr. Eldon Pottar (instructed by Messrs D'Almada and Mason) claim for a declaration that one Un Fai U, deceased, who died on or about April 9th 1911, was, during his lifetime, trustee to himself and his eight brothers, of whom plaintiffs are two, of the one half share and interest of, and in, the profits and goodwill, assets and business of the Kung Yuen rice shop carrying on business at 221 and 223 Wing Lok street.

The defendants are Un Ting Tsun, Un Ting Kwong, Chu Shi and Chung Shi, represented by the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp K. C. and Mr. F. C. Jenkins.

Plaintiffs ask for an account to be taken of the profits of the two businesses from the year 1887; an enquiry as to the assets and capital and the present value of the businesses; and that a receiver be appointed to divide the profits. Plaintiffs in their statement of claim say defendants live at 189 Wing Lok Street and are sued as the surviving legal, personal representatives of Un Hoi U. Plaintiffs were two of the sons of the two of the next-of-kin of Un Chin Ling. About 20 years before the latter's death, which took place about November 1887, Un Chin Ling advanced money to Un Hoi U, directing him to go away from his native place and to invest the money as capital in business for the support of the family of Un Chin Ling.

In pursuance of those directions, two businesses were established—ones a rice shop under the style of the Kung Yuen firm and the business of rice merchants at Cholon, Saigon, Annam, under the style of the Nam Lung firm. Un Chin Ling executed a document in which he directed that the profits and earnings of the two businesses should after his death be equally divided among all his sons and also directed that certain other shops, the Han Sang shop in which he had a half share and Cho Tsui Tsan shop, in which he had a fourth share should go to the eldest son, Un Hoi U. The deceased (Un Chin Ling) obtained the assent and signatures of all his sons.

The plaintiffs state that they have never received accounts of the profits and earnings of the businesses nor their share or interest in the firms.

Defendants contend that the document mentioned in the statement of claim is a forgery.

CLAIMS STRUCK OUT.

Mr. Justice Hazeland, in the Summary Court this morning struck out of the list two cases, on an application by Mr. Crew (Messrs Hastings and Hastings) on the ground that the other side (plaintiffs) had had sufficient adjournment and were not ready to go on with the case.

Mr. Leo D'Almada for the plaintiffs asked for a further short adjournment, until Friday, in order that he might have his witnesses present.

Mr. Crew said Mr. D'Almada had had three weeks to get his witnesses and had not done so. His (Mr. Crew's) belief was that those witnesses would never appear.

Mr. Justice Hazeland, in ordering the cases to be struck out, said he indicated on the last occasion that the adjournment would be final.

YUAN SHIH KAI'S HEIR.

EMBARKING ON A NEW SCHEME.

Many curious reports are in circulation in Peking respecting the rearguard activities of Yuan Kiating, the eldest son and heir of Yuan Shih-kai. This young man is now admitted to have been largely responsible for the monarchical movement, his imagination having been fired by a close study of Napoleonic literature.

According to information which reaches us indirectly from a minor official, at one time connected with the Yuan family and who has just returned from Changtze, Yuan Kiating is reported to be embarking on some other Napoleonic scheme. He is said to be in secret conference with a number of the old military officers who enjoyed the confidence of Yuan Shih-kai, and arrangements are being made for the heir to the "lost empire" to meet them in small groups.

In this connection it is interesting to refer to the reported construction of barracks for troops at Shiang Huan Tun, the new home of the Yuen family. Special bricks are to be used and no fewer than twenty-five new brick kilns have been erected for the purpose.

Peking Gazette.

WAR CHARITIES.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

The following is a complete list of the telescopes (seven) and binoculars (twenty-nine) so far received in response to the appeal by the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of War Charities Committee, informs us that the first case will now be closed and despatched to the Manager of the Fund by English Mail; but the Committee remains prepared to receive and forward further contributions:

BINOCULARS.

- 4 pairs from Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., 5, Queen's Road Central.
- 1 " " Mr. H. Murray Bain, "China Mail."
- 1 " " Mr. F. Maitland, Messrs. Linstead & Davis.
- 1 pair from Mr. A. W. Robertson, Butterfield & Swire.
- 1 " " Mr. G. N. Orme, Hongkong Civil Service.
- 1 " " Mr. W. Sorby, H.K. Electric Co., Ltd.
- 1 " " Mr. C. A. Hooper, Johnson, Stokes & Master.
- 1 " " Mr. B. A. Hale, "China Mail."
- 1 " " Mr. E. G. Anderson, 62, Bonham Road.
- 1 " " Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, A. Ross & Co.
- 1 " " Mr. A. D. Keigwin, Holt's Wharf, H.K.
- 1 " " Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, The Manse, Hongkong.
- 1 " " Rev. W. Scholes, 6, Lyttelton Road.
- 1 " " Mr. J. H. Catalife Goodban, Dodwell & Co.
- 1 " " Mr. Geo. Grimble, 1, Prince's Building.
- 1 " " Miss H. S. Fletcher, Victoria Home, Kowloon.
- 1 " " Mr. Albert Woodall Smith, c/o Watson & Co., Ltd.
- 1 " " Mr. D. W. Tristram, Hongkong Civil Service.
- 1 " " Mr. N. Marshall, International Bkg. Co.
- 1 " " Mr. S. O. MacNider, 37, Des Vaux Rd. Ck.
- 1 " " Mr. W. H. Ford, E. B. Telegraph Co., H.K.
- 1 " " Mr. K. W. Tribe, Canton.
- 1 " " Dr. B. Randall Vickers, Wuchow.
- 1 " " H.H. Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hongkong Civil Service.

TELESCOPES.

- 1 from Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Messrs. Denny & Bowley.
- 1 " " Mr. A. D. Keigwin, Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.
- 1 " " Mr. J. Lemm, 36, Queen's Road Central.
- 1 " " Mr. E. G. Anderson, 62, Bonham Road.
- 1 " " Rev. W. Scholes, 6, Lyttelton Road.
- 1 " " Anonymous, through British Post Office, Canton.
- 1 " " Mr. S. W. Tao, 26, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE NAVY LEAGUE WAR MEMORIAL.

£700 SENT FROM HONGKONG.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong branch of the Navy League, has sent to Miss Agnes M. Gibbons, Hon. Secretary of the Navy League War Memorial Fund the following letter:

24th July, 1916.
DEAR MADAM, Further to my letter of 24th June, I now take pleasure in enclosing with this my remittance of £700, subscribed for by the people of Hongkong to the Navy League War Memorial Fund.

When I wrote the letter of 24th June, I had hopes that in addition to providing a room and furnishing it we could by the Navy League Journal for June you have been informed that the sum of £22,000. I cannot hope to reach this amount by September next, so will you please regard yourself at liberty to apply the £700 sent either partly to building and furnishing and partly to your endowment fund or wholly to endowment, as you think fit.

The fund would have done considerably better but for the fact that there exists in Hongkong a Central Fund for War Charities, and the Committee of this fund, seeing that the people took a real interest in the Star and Garter Fund, awoke from a temporary slumber, and included this fund in their list of dotes.

I understand they have sent some £1,350 to the "Star and Garter," but not so far as I know, hypothecated to the Navy, as was our object.

Most of the local financial and mercantile magnates, naturally, prefer to support a Central Fund which is officially recognised and our attempt was, I believe, recently described as a "discursive effort."

There are, however, some people in Hongkong who prefer, as a matter of fact, to support a fund which is a healthy sentiment—to make their offerings direct to a Memorial to the Navy to which they are so much, and to these our small Fund appeals.

I will keep it open until the 30th September, upon which date I will wire the balance of any monies collected by me. Follow me, Dear Madam, Yours faithfully,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
Navy League, Hongkong Branch.

SPORTING.

NIGHT AQUATICS.

KEEN COMPETITIONS AT THE V.R.C.

The revival of aquatics at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday night met with every encouragement. The audience was large and appreciative and the events were of unusual interest. While there were no big championships up for decision there was a good deal of keen rivalry among the competitors in the various events. The outstanding feature of the evening was the team race and this was completed in excellent time and incidentally showed up to advantage the steady improvement of the younger swimmers. So encouraging was the progress made by two of the entrants (Stewart and Johnson) that there is every possibility of the distance championships of the Colony changing hands when they are next up for contest. The Ladies' nomination race proved a popular event and very sporty to the swimmers. A polo match between teams representing "blue" and "white" was followed with the utmost excitement. The whites were much stronger in all departments than their opponents and won with comparative ease by five goals to two. N. Ralston on the left took full advantage of the opportunities arising for the winners.

The details of the events are appended:—
TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP.—Heat winners—G. N. Roza (received 9 secs.), J. Ralston (received 13 secs.), R. Rocha (received 13 secs.), B. W. Bradbury (received 9 secs.), J. Stewart (received 10 secs.), F. Roza (received 6 secs.). Final—1. Stewart; 2. G. N. Roza; 3. Rocha. Time, 30 4/5 secs.

RUNNING HEADER.—(SEALED HANDICAP).—1. M. A. R. Souza; 2. C. Vas. LADIES' NOMINATION.—1. Mrs. A. G. Wilson (nominee, White, R.E.); 2. Mrs. Ribeiro (nominee, H. Hyndman).

TEAM RACE.—Three teams entered. Winners—3F—J. C. Finch, M. T. Ralston, G. Roza, H. C. Umrigar, and R. W. Bradbury; second Mr. R. C. Wiche's team.

Four Lengths 10 Yds.) Handicap. Open to Army and Navy. Heat winners—Barnes, Shropshire; F. Walton, H.M.S. Psyche; White, Royal Engineers; Solomon, H.M.S. Psyche; A. Duncan, H.M.S. Psyche, and Wright, Royal Engineers. The final was very hotly contested and the finish was close and exciting. Result—1. Walton; 2. Wright; 3. Duncan. Time, 1 min. 17 secs.

Water Polo.—"White" vs. "Blue."—White, 5 goals; Blue, 2 goals. White team—1. C. Finch (captain), Wright, M. L. Ralston, A. J. V. Ribeiro, H. C. Umrigar, Mayer, and J. Stewart. Mr. T. Mook presented the prizes at the close.

The success of the fête was mainly due to the exertions of Mr. R. C. Wiche and the following hard-working committee:—Judges: Messrs. A. Silva Netto, A. McKirdy, T. Meek, J. Lyon, A. Alves, A. V. Barros, Starter: Mr. A. E. Alves. Time-keepers: Messrs. A. McKirdy, J. Lyon and A. Alves. A second fête is to be organised for August 5th or 7th and the events will be open to all bona fide amateurs. There will be a hundred yards handicap, a two-lengths' veterans' race (for men over 35 years) etc.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

SATURDAY'S GAMES IN BRILLIANT WEATHER.

UNIVERSITY v. C.R.C.
In the A Division the C.R.C. lost to the University by 64 games to 36. Scores:—

Gordon Po Keung and Un How Fan (C.R.C.) lost to Y. C. Yen and G. H. Cheung (U.), 3-8; lost to Shann and Woon 2-5; lost to Marley and Ang 1-10.
Wong Po Kie and Yung Hin Lun (C.R.) beat Y. C. Yen and G. H. Cheung (U.), 7-4; lost to Shann and Woon 4-7; beat Marley and Ang 7-4; lost to H. Cheung (U.), 5-8; lost to Shann and Woon 4-7; lost to Marley and Ang 2-9.

VANGUARD v. V.M.C.A.

Played on the Craigievar Ground on Saturday, resulting in an easy win for the Vanguard by 89 games to 30. Scores:—
Manley and Lock (Vanguard) beat Thomson and Mallis, 11-0; beat Copley Moyle and Kempthorne, 9-3; beat Griffiths and Goodall, 8-3.
Grose and Anderson (Vanguard) beat Thomson and Mallis, 8-3; beat Copley Moyle and Kempthorne, 8-3; beat Griffiths and Goodall, 7-4.
Roberts and Ahlo (Vanguard) lost to Thomson and Mallis, 6-6; beat Copley Moyle and Kempthorne, 6-5; beat Griffiths and Goodall, 7-4.

CIVIL SERVICE v. CRAIGIEVAR.

Played on the Civil Service ground and resulting in a win for the home team by 54 games to 45. The scores were:—Bradbury and Wiche (C.S.) lost to Bass and Sutherland, 4-7; lost to Khars and Rumjahn, 5-8; beat Rumjahn and Abbas, 7-4.
Smalley and Dyer-Bell (C.S.) lost to Bass and Sutherland, 2-9; lost to Khars and Rumjahn, 5-8; beat Rumjahn and Abbas, 8-3.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Bank of China 175 1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai 175 1/2
Docks 175 1/2
Sugarcane 117 1/2
Del. Indos 131 1/2
Cement 95 1/2
Ry. Farms 95 1/2
Malayan 95 1/2
Bridge Bonds, in blocks of 100, may be obtained from the China Mail Office, 50 Collyer Quay, at a 10% discount.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INTENSE FIGHTING ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

FROM POZIERES TO GUILLEMONT.

OUTER WORKS CARRIED BY AUSTRALIANS AND TERRITORIALS.

London, July 23.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The battle has been resumed to-day along the whole front from Pozieres to Guillemont.

Near Pozieres the outer German works were carried by Australians and Territorials.

Violent fighting is proceeding.

LAFFA.

The fighting has reached a stage of intense violence.

The Territorials and Australians, attacking from south-west and south-east respectively, carried the German outer work at Pozieres by assault shortly after midnight.

Violent fighting is now proceeding at the village where the Germans are resisting desperately with large numbers of machine guns.

Fighting is equally intense at other parts of the front.

No definite progress is yet reported.

At one time this morning we recaptured the whole of Longueval, but the enemy regained the northern end of the village. Similarly, the outskirts of Guillemont have already twice changed hands.

10 p.m.
General Haig reports: We have further progressed in the neighbourhood of Pozieres. Between Pozieres and Guillemont the battle continues with intense violence.

In the neighbourhood of Pozieres we captured a number of prisoners.

FURTHER DETAILS.
Reuter's Correspondent at the Press Camp reports: After a heavy bombardment last night the British and Anzacs, attacked towards Pozieres and Guillemont. Despite desperate resistance by the enemy the Anzacs succeeded in establishing themselves in Pozieres, where they are consolidating their line.

It is reported that the casualties are comparatively light.

West of the village the British also successfully advanced, but on the right of Pozieres the wire entanglements were found to be insufficiently destroyed. We were consequently checked by heavy machine-gun fire. Nevertheless, we gained a footing at Guillemont, but owing to determined enemy counter-attacks, we were unable to maintain the advance.

Progress generally continues satisfactory, especially in the neighbourhood of Pozieres and along the road through the village northwards, along which we are reported established.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.
Paris, July 23.
A communiqué says: There has been artillery activity on the Somme.

A night attack against our new positions south of Soyecourt collapsed under our fire.

There has been a bombardment at Flourey, grenading on the outskirts of Chapelle Ste. Elix, and an enemy attack at Les Eparges which was repulsed by machine-gun fire.

THE DISCHARGED BADGE.
London, July 23.
The discharged badge is also awarded to regular and volunteer nurses, and medical men who have been employed on military service. It bears the words "For King and Empire Services rendered."

The circle is 1 1/2 inches in diameter and encircled the Imperial cypher surrounded by a crown. It is to be worn on both sides.

A similar Admiralty notification is issued.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Petrograd, July 23.
A communiqué states: On the Riga front there has been an intense artillery duel.

Enemy attacks were repulsed north-east of Smorgon, also on the Stokhod.

It is snowing. On the Carpathians road to Delatyn and Marmaroszig. We took 488 prisoners.

Altogether a thousand Austrians and Germans were taken prisoner on the various fronts.

PROGRESS IN THE CAUCASUS.
On the Caucasus front we captured Pol, westward of Trebizond and Kelkid, midway between Gumushkhane and Erzinjan. We crossed the western Euphrates, engaging important forces eastward of Rewanduz.

[CORRECTION.]
Yesterday's communiqué should read: "We captured the heights of Vorokta on the Marmaroszig road."

RELIEF FROM EGYPT FOR MOSLEMS.
CAIRO, July 23.
Commercial relations between Egypt and Hedjame have been resumed. The Government has authorized Sjdaka to carry foodstuffs from Port Sudan to Jeddah, whither a steamer leaves shortly fully laden.

Thus, thanks to the benevolence of Great Britain, material relief has been brought to the Moslems at Sijaz who are now certain that provisions will not be confiscated.

THE MAROONED EXPLORERS.
GOVERNMENT'S RELIEF MEASURES.
London, July 23.
It is officially announced that the Government has decided to dispatch the Hudson Bay Company's ship *Discovery*, especially built for Antarctic exploration, and which has been placed at the Admiralty's disposal, for the relief of Sir Ernest Shackleton's party on Elephant Island, if they are not rescued before the *Discovery*, which is being fitted out at Devonport, is ready to sail.

Lieut. Commander James Fairweather, an experienced ice master, has been appointed to command the vessel.

A "SPECIAL MILITARY AREA" IN SCOTLAND.
London, July 23.
Scotland, northward of a line from Loughish to Inverness inclusive, is declared a special military area.

Apart from the ordinary inhabitants of these and adjacent areas, visitors are not allowed without a permit from the Commandant.

Railways will not book passengers unprovided with the necessary permit.

DANISH MOTOR VESSEL SHELLED BY SUBMARINE.
London, July 23.
The Danish motor vessel *Samsøe* having been shelled by a submarine has been towed in to the Tyne in a water-logged condition.

SHIPS SUNK.
London, July 23.
The Swedish sailing ship *Juno* and *Ida* and the Norwegian ship *Bania* have been sunk.

THE BRITISH PURPOSE.
Mr John Buchanan, in a summary of events on the battle-fronts dated July 16, says: It should be clearly understood that the British purpose "We do not like the German Chancellor, judge victories only by the map. Our aim is not to recover so much territory, nor even to seize any particular place, nor necessary to push in the German front and compel the Germans to retreat."

All these things will doubtless come, but the main object of the Allies is to defeat the existing German armies in the field and to weaken them so thoroughly that they will no longer constitute an adequate defence of the German borders. Hence, the success of the Allies is not to be measured by the number of miles advanced, but by the losses to the enemy and the slow strain and disorganization becoming apparent throughout the entire front.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DEVELOPMENTS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE DIVINA CROSSED.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS ON RIGA FRONT.

12,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED IN TWO DAYS.

Petrograd, July 22.
A communiqué states:—

The Russian advance has continued south of the Lipa. General Sakharoff's troops on the 20th and 21st July captured 300 officers and 12,000 men, including a General and a Colonel.

This brings the Austro-German losses since the 16th July up to 26,000.

An Austrian regiment was surrounded on the right bank of the Styr, south of its confluence with the Lipa, and it surrendered.

The Russians are steadily advancing on Hungary. They have captured the heights of Marmaroszig.

Petrograd, July 23.
A communiqué states:—

There has been fierce fighting on the left wing of the Riga positions. The Russians penetrated enemy works at several points.

RUSSIANS CONCEAL SUCCESSES.
London, July 23.
A German communiqué admits that the Russians have crossed the Divina. This was not mentioned in the Russian communiqué, but it has now leaked out in Petrograd.

The Russians have begun extensive operations on the Riga front. The first intimation of this was a telegram in the *Norve Frenya* announcing the capture of three lines of German trenches, many prisoners and guns. Now the Riga correspondent of the *Bourse Gazette* describes the population listening with the fullest joy to the tremendous bombardment, which commenced on the 18th inst.

END MAY BE SOONER THAN EXPECTED.
INTERVIEW WITH A RUSSIAN GENERAL.
Petrograd, July 23.
General Ruskoff, interviewed at Petrograd, en route to Finland, where he will convalesce, said the Allies were aiming at continuing pressure at a number of different points. If they avoid the mistake of advancing too quickly, the end of the war will come sooner than may be expected.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.
Petrograd, July 23.
M. Sazanoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned. He will be succeeded by M. Skarmer, who retains the Premiership. M. Kharostoff has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Makaroff Minister of Justice.

The Tsar, in a Rescript addressed to M. Sazanoff, dwells on the Minister's zeal in His Majesty's Service and says Russia regrets that the state of the retiring Minister's health has compelled him to resign.

INDIAN ARMY ADMINISTRATION.
KITCHENER'S SYSTEM DEFENDED.
London, July 23.
General Sir Moore O'Creagh, who succeeded Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India, says in a letter to the *Times*, that the late Lord Kitchener's system of administration of the Army in India was sound. It was infinitely better than that which it superseded. The only flaw, which Lord Kitchener told General Moore O'Creagh was forced upon him by the Government, was the system of finance, but the control of the Finance Department was lost in war.

THE SEE OF PETERBOROUGH.
London, July 23.
The Rev. Frank Woods, Vicar of Bradford, has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES.
London, July 23.
Sir Mortimer Durand has been nominated Governor of the School for Oriental Studies by the Royal Asiatic Society, in succession to Lord Reay, who has resigned on account of his frequent absences from London.

STRAITS SUPREME COURT DECISION REVERSED.
London, July 23.
The Privy Council has decided in a money-lender action that an entry in a family record is admissible as proof of insanity. They have reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in the case.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.
CHAMBERLAIN'S COIN. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. This simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what the home family needs. It is sold by all Chemists and Grocers.

THE WAR WORKSHOPS.

TOUR OF THE CENTRES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

London, July 22.
A special representative of Reuter's Agency has visited the munition-making and ship-building centres and naval bases of the United Kingdom and has been an eye-witness of the gigantic work which is being done in Britain for the Allied cause.

As an instance, he says, he steamed the whole morning along a river through a famous ship-building centre. Both banks were lined with warships and merchantmen of all sizes and kinds in course of construction at double the rate previously regarded as possible. The warships included some of dimensions, speed and gun-power that must not be hinted at. There were also mysterious vessels hidden under canvas screens. He also saw most of the ships that were damaged in the Jutland fight, including the *Argyle* which the Germans claim to have sunk, repaired and ready for sea.

CABINET MEETING AT AN UNUSUAL HOUR.
London, July 22.
A Cabinet meeting was held this morning. This is unusual and it is presumed that it was held for the purpose of choosing the Commissioners and defining the scope of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles inquiries, and also to secure a final agreement in regard to the terms of the Irish Bill.

(Continued on Page 3.)

CORRESPONDENCE.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Sir,—At the moment of writing this relationship—as appears from recent correspondence in the Press—existing between the community of this Colony and its Legislative Council does not seem to be very cordial.

From time to time we hear grumblings uttered and see protests written about its various acts and doings, and now, owing to the result of certain divisions passed in this assembly the wrath and indignation of the populace seems once again to have been aroused.

The views of the commercial community on a subject of great local importance, have been absolutely ignored, and notwithstanding the article written by "A Liberal," which appeared in the *Daily Press*, all enemy trade marks registered in this and other colonies should be suppressed. The Home Government notwithstanding the Paris conference and the British people would welcome such suppression. Protection versus Free Trade has nothing to do with the matter. It is an affair of justice and right for the British people. Some of these trade marks relate to well-known shops and why should these ever be again allowed to be exploited by enemy subjects at the expense of those owing allegiance to the British throne. In another article the writer asks if the official members of Council are free men and patriotic Britons and why they always do what the Governor tells them to and the reply to this is that they are not free to vote as they like. Can this really be true? In this democratic age does such coercion and stifling of consciences really exist? Such a position must sometimes be a great tax on sentiment. And speaking of a tax on sentiment, reminds me that taxes seem to be pouring in from all directions. Taxes, taxes, nothing but taxes. Taxation in all its forms is now the fashion and order of the day. First the liquor, then tobacco, and next the Income Tax which I believe is intended to be brought in at an early date and to which I would advise all classes of persons to give their earnest and close attention. It will probably be introduced as a war contribution. But don't forget that Government scrutineers will be appointed who will have authority to peer into our private affairs and to examine our business books. The last annual report of the Chief Secretary of the Federated Malay States concludes with these words: "The question that must be put in every part of the Empire, and in every dependency of the Empire before the war is concluded, and the bill of costs paid is not so much what each country has done but what each can afford to do." Our neighbour the Straits Settlements has already come to the conclusion that it can afford this unpleasant and most unpopular tax, and the Colony of Hongkong will no doubt very shortly be called upon to decide whether it can afford to follow this example.

There is one thing in favour of direct taxation such as taxation of incomes and that is the fairness, if it is properly adjusted, of its working falling on every one alike as in contrast to indirect taxation which only falls on the consumer. If you are a teetotaler and a non-smoker the duty on whisky and tobacco will not affect you.

I observe that there is great opposition shown in the Straits as to the taxing of private property and what the mind ought to be no doubt the same opposition will be shown here.

same opposition will be shown here when the Bill is brought up for first reading. The ratio should be progressive and not a flat rate. I would suggest, say, one per cent. on incomes up to \$500 per month for married people with a reduction for children and two and a half per cent. on the same income for bachelors who have no children, or dependents. Two and a half per cent. on incomes of \$1,000 per month and five per cent. for bachelors. For incomes exceeding \$1,000 per month there should be a graduated and progressive scale. It would be wise if incomes under \$800 per month be totally exempted. And this limit of exemption will be the most important question which the Government will have to face. It will probably be put forward with quite a serious view that it should be fixed as low as \$100 or \$150 per annum but this figure is not only undesirable but most inequitable and unfair. The limit here should be very much higher than in the United Kingdom owing to the cost of living and the standard and status which Europeans have to follow, and keep up. The income tax as it now exists was introduced by Sir Robert Peel and it has never been repealed. This gentleman also introduced poll-tax. The limit of exemption in England now is, I believe, £180 per annum with gradual and substantial abatements up to £700, with allowances for insurance premiums and children.

Now no one with any stretch of imagination can for one moment imagine that Europeans here who are only drawing \$200 or \$250 per month are getting the equivalent of £180 per annum in England. I think experience has taught us that a married European drawing, say, \$450 per month is no better off than he would be in England on £160 per annum. He has his living expenses here, periodical home passages to pay for, and the education of his children in Europe according to their position in life. And then provision should be made in cases where people draw no fixed incomes but nevertheless whose incomes fluctuate to a very great extent. A good many persons in this Colony know what it is to sometimes suffer from a suspended animation of their finances and how slow the process of resuscitation is in taking place. And it must also be seen that incomes already taxed are not taxed twice over. On the whole, the tax will meet I think with strong opposition and will be a failure. And moreover why introduce a tax for which the Government will never get a full and honest return and the evasion of which means that incomes which are permanently regular and publicly ascertainable have to pay for the rest. Truly, all this taxation is very disturbing to one's health and peace of mind. What with money depreciating and a heavy income tax it will soon be cheaper to die than to live.

E. M. TOZER.
Victoria,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1918.

HOW BRITISH TREAT PRISONERS.
INDIAN PORTUGUESE CONSUL GENERAL SURPRISED.
Senhor Alfredo Cassanova, Portuguese Consul-General in India, contributes an interesting article entitled "How the English treat German and Austrian prisoners-of-war to a leading Portuguese paper in Bombay. He had visited Ahmednagar camp. "I had expected," writes Senhor Cassanova, "to find hundreds of sold-baracks and a large military force guarding 1,400 prisoners-of-war, but great was my surprise at seeing instead spacious quarters, structures of stone and mortar of unimpeachable newness. These enormous buildings are divided into three sections destined for prisoners of different classes. They are separated from one another by a double barrier of barbed wire and at every corner there is a European sentry standing stiff and immovable. Our visit was unexpected.

What strikes the visitor most is their thorough hygiene and cleanliness in spite of the hundreds of men gathered there. We went through the kitchens, baths and reading rooms. We were astonished to see the care and kindness with which the Germans and Austrians are treated here. They are not compelled to do any forced labour as our prisoners are compelled by them to do. I noted with considerable surprise that a large number were outside the barbed wire enclosure indulging with full freedom in games and sports. Excepting a small number—the rest of the prisoners are given liberty to leave the fenced enclosure. They appeared to be in excellent health. They have a theatre and a music hall for their use alone. There are prison cells, but there were no prisoners in them."

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.
OVEREATING, a change in the diet, peristaltic stimulants, and purgatives are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel troubles promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

An Unhygienic Mouth is a standing menace to health.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an incipient pyorrhoeal nature. It is medicated with Dental tooth establishing its value in the treatment of soft, bleeding, spongy gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease)
Correct and prevent pyorrhoeal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice. PYORRHOCIDE is a tooth and mouth cleanser of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissues.

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Harper & Co., Ltd.
31 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONG KONG

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

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No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Corner Street)
HONGKONG

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction.

CHAP: "MALTHOID" LIGHT: BARE: WATERPROOF: BROWPROOF:

Agents: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
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AT THE TAIHSO
EXHIBITION
WILKINSON'S
TANSAN
WAS AWARDED
100 PER CENT.
MARKS
FOR PURITY
AND ALSO RECEIVED

THE
GOLD
MEDAL.
THREE
GOLD
MEDALS
HAVE BEEN
AWARDED TO
WILKINSON'S
TANSAN
THIS YEAR.

SOLE AGENTS—
GANDE,
PRICE &
CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

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STEAM FOR

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, AND
LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for HAT
VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AFRICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship **NAVYIN**, Captain
G. MANLEY, carrying His Majesty's
Mails will be despatched from this port
on or about FRIDAY, the 26th of
JUNE, taking Passengers and Cargo
on the above route. The **NAVYIN** will
proceed through to Port Said, Marsa
Suez and London.

Silk and Valuables, for Bombay (on
arrangement) will be transhipped
Colombo into a steamer of
B.E.S.N. Co.

Freight will be received at this Office
until 2 p.m. the day before sailing.
Contents and value of all packages
required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendant
Hongkong, July 13, 1910.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LUMBER CO.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINES
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
PANAMA CANAL

THE Steamship
"CITY OF NAPLES",
Captain PINE, will be despatched

the above ports on 12th August, 191
For freight and further particu
apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
General Agents.
Hongkong, July 19, 1916.

THE HANDY BOA

FOR MACAO.

THE Steamship
"CHIN CHEW"

The ONLY BOAT LEAVING at 5 P.M.
EVERY DAY.
Back again by noon on the following
SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 6
Arrives Hongkong about 2 P.M.

FARES —First. Class \$3 Single
Return (Saloon).
First Class 80 cts. Single; \$1.50 R.
(Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single ; \$1 Re
Electric Fans throughout. First
Attention. Ample Saloons and
Accommodation.
Passengers may sleep on board with
additional charge on return tickets, on

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
BEN LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
BENLOMOND,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their wharves into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. with

and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after 28th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must

presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th July or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged articles are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, July 20, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
JAVA-PACIFIC LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP "ARAKA"
having arrived
SAN FRANCISCO

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are landed at their risk into the harbor and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves.

No Claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godowns and all remaining undelivered after the July, 1913, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 1st January 1914 or they will be

All broken, chafed and damaged
are to be left in the Godowns, where
will be examined on the 30th Jul
10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.
No fire insurance has been effected

Bills of Lading will be presented at
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.
Managing Agents,
JAVA-PACIFIC L.L.
 Hongkong, July 22, 1916.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK
FRIDAY 27-28 (OVER) AND 29

